

DAILY REPORT

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UN VOTE SEEKS USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

PRC Envoy Supports Resolution

OW291143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1637 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpts] United Nations, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- The UN General Assembly began discussing the Afghan issue today. Speaking at the meeting, delegates from China and other Third World countries urged the UN General Assembly to continue to press for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan so as to reach an equitable and reasonable settlement of the Afghan issue.

Pakistan and 44 other countries put forward a draft resolution at the meeting, demanding the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and calling for efforts by all countries toward an early political settlement of the Afghan issue.

Addressing the meeting, Chinese permanent representative Ling Qing said: "The Soviet Union has all along disregarded the strong wish of the international society and thus far has refused to withdraw its occupation troops from Afghanistan in compliance with the UN resolution. It has spared no efforts to take advantage of the new tense situation in other parts of the world to divert people's attention in a vain attempt to cool the Afghan issue and to have the international society gradually accept the outcome of foreign invasion of Afghanistan."

Ling Qing said: Over the past year the Soviet Union has, on the one hand, refused to comply with the UN resolution and withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. On the other hand, it has expressed willingness to solve the Afghan problem politically and described the "proposal" which the Karmal regime made on 24 August 1981 as something that provides a "sound basis" and an "opportunity" for a political solution of the Afghan problem. However, the key point of this "proposal" is that the Afghan situation caused by foreign invasion is a question of "Afghanistan's internal affairs" which should not be discussed; that troop withdrawal can be decided upon only through consultations between the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime; and that other countries should "provide an international guarantee" before they decide upon such troop withdrawal. In reality, this proposal still wants to base the political solution on the fait accompli created by foreign invasion and is designed to legitimize that invasion. This attitude of the Soviet Union, of course, can in no way indicate that it is genuinely sincere in solving the problem.

Ling Qing voiced support for the draft resolution put forward by Pakistan and other countries. He said: "China is a neighbor of Afghanistan.... It is China's hope that an early and equitable settlement of the Afghan crisis can be achieved so that an end could be put to the suffering of the Afghan people and peace and stability restored to Southwest Asia. The prerequisite for any political settlement must be the withdrawal of foreign troops." He continued: "There does exist a basis and an opportunity for a political settlement of the Afghan issue, and it is to be provided by strict implementation of the correct principles contained in the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly as well as the summit meeting of the Islamic countries and the non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting -- namely, the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan, which will enable the Afghan people to exercise their right to self-determination without external interference, and the restoration of Afghanistan's independence and nonaligned character."

As pointed out at the meeting by Pakistani, Nepalese, Egyptian, Tunisian and Costa Rican delegates, the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan has neither a legitimate nor a moral basis.

To ensure that the Afghan people will be masters of their own fate and handle their own affairs freely on the basis of their national aspirations and principles, the Soviet troops must be withdrawn totally and unconditionally from the Afghan land, and all political solutions must be based on upholding Afghanistan's state sovereignty and territorial integrity as a premise.

Delegates from Western countries -- such as Denmark, the United States, Britain, Japan and Australia -- also attacked the Soviet Union for "intending to pursue its goals by using its mighty military potentials." They demanded that the Soviet Union immediately stop its military interference and withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

In his speech at the meeting, the Soviet delegate showed no willingness to withdraw the troops from Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally but expressed the intention to seek a solution based on the fait accompli resulting from the Soviet invasion of that country.

U.S., UK Demand Withdrawal

OW250810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Several Western nations joined in demanding the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan to pave the way for a political solution to the Afghan question, when the U.N. General Assembly began its debate on the situation in Afghanistan today.

Danish representative Wilhelm Ulrichsen, on behalf of the ten member states of the European Community, said: "The large-scale Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and its three years of continuing occupation are a clear testimony of the willingness of the Soviet Union to pursue its aims by using its massive military potential."

He called for a political solution enabling Afghanistan to return to its traditional independent and non-aligned status free from external interference, and with the Afghan people having full capacity to exercise their right to self-determination. "This requires above all the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan," he stressed.

U.S. representative Jeane J. Kirkpatrick said that the aggression committed by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and its proxies elsewhere had and continued to have a great impact on the climate and course of East-West relations.

She condemned the Soviet Union for its effort to subjugate the Afghan people and impose upon them a form of alien and totalitarian rule. She said that far from respecting the call of the General Assembly to withdraw its forces, the Soviets, over the past year, had augmented their forces in Afghanistan to approximately 105,000.

British representative John Thomson said that it is difficult to imagine a more cynical intrusion by a great power into the internal affairs of a small nation than the Soviet invasion. He called for the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops, the restoration of Afghanistan's former independence and non-aligned status, self-determination for the people and the creation of conditions in which the refugees could return in peace and honour.

French representative Pierre Joxe said that France considered unacceptable the Soviet Union's intervention and occupation and had stated that its relations with that country had been affected as a result of their intervention. Whatever arguments were used to justify the occupation, world opinion condemned it as a violation of a nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity, he added.

Masahiro Nishibori of Japan insisted that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "should be terminated at once and that the Soviet troops withdraw immediately." He said: "The problem must be resolved in accordance with the principles of non-interference and respect for the right of self-determination of the Afghan people."

He supported the present draft resolution on the Afghan question, saying that "It reflects the will of the international community and confirms the basic principles for the settlement of the problem."

R.A. Woolcott of Australia emphasized that "The starting point to any serious negotiations must be recognition that withdrawal of foreign forces is the central objective." If the new Soviet leadership "is prepared to settle for a neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan, subservient to no great power, more normal relations will be possible," he said.

But, if on the other hand, the new leadership "continues to insist on an Afghanistan under its domination and run by a regime which most of the Afghan people manifestly do not want, the prospect can only be one of continuing travail both in Afghanistan and for international relationships at large," he said.

The Soviet Union showed no sign of willingness to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally. Soviet representative Oleg Troyanovskiy claimed that a solution could be found in the proposals put forward by the Soviet-installed Kabul regime. He unreasonably demanded what he called "an end must be put to armed interference from outside Afghanistan, and there must be no interference in the internal affairs of that state." In other words, such a solution is based on the fait accompli created by the Soviet invasion.

More Envoys Decry USSR Actions

OW270220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 26 (XINHUA) -- More nations demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and respect the rights of the Afghan people to self-determination, as the U.N. General Assembly continued to debate on the Afghan question today.

Saudi representative Gaafar M. Allagany said that the aggressor in Afghanistan was one of the superpowers, a country with special responsibilities for preserving peace and preventing aggression. He urged the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and to permit the people of Afghanistan to decide their own future, either through a plebiscite, or through elections conducted under United Nations supervision.

Thai representative Birabhongse Kasemsri said that a militarily stronger country had invaded its weak neighbor. Such a trend could not continue. The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan posed a serious threat to world peace.

Thiounn Prasith, representative of Democratic Kampuchea, said that as the Kampuchean people had fought against Vietnamese-Soviet expansion, the Afghan people had struggled against Soviet expansionism. Neither increased equipment nor increased Soviet troops would succeed in subjugating the Afghan people or prevent the differing patriotic forces from uniting for national liberation, he noted.

K.M. Safiullah of Bangladesh reaffirmed the obligation of all states to refrain in their international relations from the use or the threat of use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any state.

"We sincerely hope and believe that the momentum of the present diplomatic initiative will be maintained and all parties concerned will make sustained efforts with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problem," he said. Hernand Duran Dussan, representative of Colombia, pointed out that United Nations resolutions had repeatedly called for Soviet troops withdrawal and for the Afghan people to be permitted to choose their own destiny. Yet the will of the United Nations was being disregarded. Colombia had always supported the principles contained in the draft resolution before the Assembly, of which his country was a sponsor, he declared. Representative of Yugoslavia Ignac Golob called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, saying that encroachment on the freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any independent state was unacceptable. He stated that Yugoslavia would vote in favor of the draft resolution because it contained elements necessary for the political settlement that would ensure that the Afghan people will be able to determine their own destiny free from outside interference. Bryce Harland of New Zealand charged that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan had been a disaster. This Soviet action did more than anything else to halt the process of detente, he said.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK010826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 82 p 6

[Commentator's Article: "Another Disastrous Defeat"]

[Text] After a heated debate, the 37th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the Afghan problem by an overwhelming majority of 114 votes on 29 November. It reiterated the principles affirmed in resolutions passed in previous sessions and demanded the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, thereby forcefully smashing the Soviet Union's various ploys to obstruct this resolution. This was yet another disastrous defeat for Soviet hegemonism in the forum of the United Nations.

This was the fourth similar UN resolution on the Afghan problem. However, the Soviet Union has stubbornly refused to implement the resolution because it does not want to withdraw its troops from that country. In the past year, the Soviet Union started a diplomatic "peace offensive" by advocating a "political solution" for the Afghan problem, but at the same time it strengthened its military buildup in that country and repeatedly encircled and suppressed the Afghan resistance forces. All the facts show that the Soviet Union has never given up its hegemonist ambition of long-term occupation of Afghanistan, from where it could thrust southward into the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The possibility still exists for a political solution to the Afghan problem. However, unless the Soviet Union withdraws all its troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the UN resolutions, the Afghan people cannot determine their own fate and restore the independence and nonaligned status of the country free from outside interference. Nobody will be deceived by the Soviet trick of supporting a "political solution" to cover its reluctance to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

The resistance forces of the Afghan people are increasingly growing strong. They are dealing a heavy blow to the Soviet aggressors. Afghanistan has become a heavy burden on the Soviet Union. All peace-loving and justice-upholding states and people in the world should continue to support the Afghan people's struggle against aggression and put strong pressure on the Soviet Union so that the UN resolutions on the Afghan problem will be implemented.

Afghanistan is one of China's close neighbors. Therefore, the Soviet invasion of that country and its massive military buildup on Afghan territory bordering China have posed a great threat to the security of China. In order to relieve the Afghan people from the distress and to restore peace, security and stability in Southwest Asia, the Chinese people, who firmly support the Afghan people's struggle against Soviet hegemonism, will work hard with peace-loving people all over the world to strive unswervingly for the implementation of all UN resolutions on Afghanistan.

U.S. SCORES USSR ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT ISSUE

OW010909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. State Department today called the latest Soviet pronouncement on the deployment of new medium-range American nuclear missiles in Western Europe a "propaganda campaign" against the modernization of NATO forces.

The Soviet news agency NOVOSTI said in an article yesterday that the planned deployment of 464 cruise missiles and 108 Pershing by NATO from December 1983 created a new situation.

Soviet military circles, it said, now believed that detection of a nuclear missile approaching Soviet territory would "demand inevitably from the Soviet Union instantaneous action in reply."

The publication of the article coincided with a meeting in Brussels this week of NATO defense ministers who reaffirmed their decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe as scheduled.

Responding to the NOVOSTI article, State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said that "The Soviet Union was waged one of the heaviest propaganda campaigns in years" against NATO's LRINF (Long Range Intermediate Nuclear Force) modernization.

"The Soviet objective is clear: To preserve their overwhelming monopoly of LRINF missiles while undermining Western will to redress this imbalance," Romberg said.

He urged the Soviet Union to demonstrate its concern about avoiding deployment of such missiles "at the negotiating table by accepting the U.S. offer to eliminate the entire class of LRINF missiles on both sides."

WEINBERGER DEFENDS DEPLOYMENT OF MX MISSILES

OW290821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 29 Nov 82

["U.S. Defense Secretary Defends Deployment of ICBM" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington November 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger today tried to justify the Reagan administration's decision to proceed with the deployment of the new generation of intercontinental ballistic missile -- the "Peacekeeper" system. As a step for the survival of the U.S. and "for the survival of the Free World."

In an ABC TV interview today, the secretary was asked that in view of the huge budget deficit, if he thought now is the time to spend 26 billion dollars on this program. He stressed that "It is spent because we need it. It is spent because of the nature of the (Soviet) threat against us which is very large, very dangerous, and growing."

Weinberger also repeated President Reagan's theme that the program was designed as an "incentive" to promote "nuclear disarmament" agreements. "The Soviets have no incentive to stay at Geneva if we don't have a credible, in-being plan of maintaining an effective deterrent," he asserted.

President Reagan announced on Nov. 22 that he had chosen the "closely-spaced basing" plan for the new ICBM system, signaling going-ahead for the controversial program. The initial reaction from the U.S. Congress was reported "skeptical," while Representative Joseph P. Addabbo charged that the whole plan was "a waste of money." Senator Carl Levin held Reagan's decision "would make the world more insecure than it is today." Senator Henry Jackson predicted in a TV interview today that the program would face "deep trouble" in the Congress, which reconvenes tomorrow.

The "NEW YORK TIMES" reported on Nov. 24 that there were different opinions among those who opposed to the new ICBM program. One group believed that the new system represented a distortion of national priorities and that the money could be better spent on more pressing domestic and military needs; other critics argued that the system simply would not do the job it was supposed to do; and a third group held that the plan could abrogate existing arms control agreements with Moscow and lead to a new escalation of arms spending by both sides, the newspaper said.

Commentary on U.S. Deployment

OW 291147 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Station Commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has proposed the deployment of MX nuclear missiles in the United States. This is a major step in America's nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union and is worth the world's attention. In the past few years, the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in the number of intercontinental missiles, and the payload capacity and the quality of its missiles is also improving. To counter Soviet superiority, the United States has been discussing deployment of the MX missiles. However, disputes have been going on for years over how the missiles should be deployed.

Now the Pentagon has decided on the so-called dense pack plan. This calls for the siting of 100 MX missiles in the mountainous areas of Wyoming in the western United States. The missiles would be installed in a cluster of supersolid silos, each about 500 to 600 meters apart. It is said if a Soviet missile got a direct hit on the area, it would destroy only a small part of it and other missiles would not cause further damage because the heat and radiation resulting from the first one could make them explode in midair. Therefore, according to this logic, America would be able to retain the rest of its MX missiles and its ability to retaliate.

Reagan has now accepted the Pentagon's plan. He said if Congress approved it, the first 10 MX missiles would be deployed in 1986 and the rest by 1989. However, not everybody likes the plan. Some think it is ridiculous. They doubt the reliability of this dense pack deployment. They say the Pentagon officials have not considered all possible situations. The officials say only that with this dense pack deployment American land-based missiles will be safe for at least the next 10 years. Opponents also argue that the plan is too expensive. They say it will cost up to \$14 billion. In a time of huge government deficits, the opponents say it would be more practical to install anti-missile systems in Minuteman missile bases. They say the MX missile system is too expensive and nobody is sure that it will work.

Apparently there is no way to test how the dense pack deployment would stand up to a nuclear attack. Supporters and opponents can only argue on a theoretical basis and neither can convince the other. Reagan's decision indicates only a tendency in the arms talks between the superpowers and their relationship. The Reagan administration's goal is to strengthen America's position in the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union. Reagan believes that the Salt II agreement with the Soviet Union negotiated by the Carter administration has vital shortcomings, and therefore, he is against it being approved by Congress.

After more negotiations with the Soviet Union, he put forward a plan aimed at limiting the number of nuclear warheads and the payload capacity of missiles so as to reduce Soviet superiority. At the same time, he stepped up arms programs in the United States. The deployment of MX missiles is one major step in beefing up U.S. military strength.

In his television appearance, Reagan used pictures and charts to try to convince the U.S. that America is inferior to the Soviet Union in nuclear capability. On the one hand, he stressed that the deployment of MX missiles will help prevent war and stimulate disarmament talks. On the other, he said the Soviet Union has been sincere in disarmament talks and he hoped agreement will be reached in those discussions.

Some U.S. newspapers say that Reagan is making a gesture to the new Soviet leaders. At the same time, he is trying to tell the American people and Western European countries that he is willing to improve relations with Moscow, but not to the extent that would hamper U.S. efforts to beef up its military might. The papers say Reagan hopes the deployment of MX missiles would also iron out obstacles to the siting of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and strengthen America's negotiating hand in disarmament talk.

XINHUA ON PROSPECTS FOR U.S. ECONOMIC RECOVERY

OWO10357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 30 Nov 82

["Roundup: Prospects for U.S. Economic Recovery -- by Chen Hegao" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. is still in the grip of a lingering economic recession and there are few signs of a quick recovery.

President Ronald Reagan has taken a series of measures to boost the economy since the recession began in July 1981, but very little good has resulted. For now the economic picture remains gloomy.

Unemployment, which Reagan termed a "dark cloud" hanging over the lives of Americans, is **the number one** problem in the U.S. economy. Another 291,000 Americans lost their jobs in October as the unemployment rate climbed to a postwar record of 10.4 percent. Total unemployment rose to 11.55 million, up more than 3.7 million in little over a year. Commerce Department chief economist Robert Oetner said, "I think that the unemployment rate will very likely go even higher."

Economist Michael Evans predicted a jobless rate of 11 percent for most of next year because "Business is getting the message a boom is not on the horizon." Under the impact of the economic recession, bankruptcies this year doubled that of last year. By the end of November, total bankruptcies had amounted to 22,587, on an average of 491 failures each week. This compared with only 15,243 failures during the corresponding 1981 period.

The U.S. Federal Reserve Board reported on November 17 that U.S. factory use was at 68.4 percent of capacity in October, the lowest rate in at least 35 years. The survey indicated that the October factory use rate declined 0.8 percentage points from the September rate of 69.2 percent. It was the biggest decline since last April and the 13th decline in 15 months since the recession began.

Industrial production also declined at 0.8 percent in October, the sharpest since April and the 13th in the last 15 months. The decline was mainly caused by a big cut back in auto production. Automobiles in October dropped sharply to an annual rate of 4.7 million units from the 5.5 million units in August and September. The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that the steel industry is operating at only 40 percent of capacity. Imports have captured about a quarter of the domestic steel market. Steel industry unemployment is close to 45 percent with some 200,000 steel workers laid off.

In the third quarter of this year, the top 1,000 U.S. process industries invested only 18.7 billion dollars -- the lowest such figure since the end of 1970, and [figure indistinct] percent less than in the second quarter of this year.

A study, by an employer research institute, predicted U.S. industrial investment will continue to fall and is not likely to recover noticeably before 1984.

The U.S. trade deficit widened to 5.3 billion dollars in October, virtually assuring record red ink for the full year, the government said on November 26. The October figure brought the deficit for the first 10 months of this year to 35.1 billion dollars, fast approaching last year's figure of 39.7 billion dollars and the record 1978 deficit of 42.3 billion.

The federal budget deficit in 1982 reached a record of 110.7 billion dollars, almost double that of 1981. The deficit for fiscal 1982, which ended on September 30, was 52.8 billion dollars higher than in 1981 U.S. Treasury Department said. A Treasury report estimated a fiscal 1983 deficit of 150 billion dollars. Economists are talking in even larger numbers, 180 billion dollars or more.

The president's chief economic adviser, Martin Feldstein, said on November 10 that the United States would experience an unprecedented series of budget deficits in years ahead unless dramatic actions were taken.

In an October [word indistinct], the [words indistinct] predicted that the economy would crawl ahead at a weak 0.8 percent annual rate of growth in the third quarter, but it reported on November 19 that the gross national product increased little during the period. A number of economists now expect that the gross national product in the fourth quarter will decline again, indicating that recovery may not start this year.

However, there are two positive factors in the troublesome economy. The inflation rate has come down within 12 months from 8.9 percent to 5 percent. In 1980 the rate was 12.4 percent. Another is the reduction of interest rates, which have come down from 20.5 percent in May 1981 to 12 percent now.

Reagan's economic record is the worst of any president since World War II, says a statistical analysis by two professors at the University of California at Berkeley. The study scored each president's term on 16 key indicators of economic performance. The Reagan administration ranked last in 10 of the 16 measures and next to last in three others. Because of the failure of Reaganomics, the Republicans suffered some losses in the U.S. midterm election. The Democrats got the upper hand in the election of congressmen and governorships.

Facing the current economic state, economists and government officials differ over the prospects for economic recovery in 1983.

President Reagan says the decline in the interest rates and a drop in inflation indicate an end of the recession. "America is on the road to a lasting recovery," he said. He also hailed the recent surge in stock prices as evidence that his economic program was starting to work. "America is recovery bound," adding that "this one is built to last."

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan predicted that the gross national product will increase 3.5 to 4 percent next year. "This recovery could be one of the great recoveries of all time in duration unless something goes really awry," he said. But he admits that some top government officials are keeping a watchful eye on the possibility of the economy sliding "into a deep recession or even a depression." George Stigler, the winner of this year's Nobel Prize for economics, said the U.S. economy has gone beyond recession into depression.

A CHICAGO TRIBUNE report says that many economists feel that contrary to optimistic estimates, the economy is still weakening, despite aggressive new efforts by the Federal Reserve Board to spur a recovery. C. J. Silas, president of Phillips Petroleum Co. said he expected the economy to improve, but not until [passage indistinct]. "By mid-1983, the nation's total output of goods and services will be only slightly above where it was at the beginning of 1980. [passage indistinct]"

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS CONDEMN CSSR, DRA OCCUPATION

OW281844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, November 28 (XINHUA) -- The Italian Communist Party (PCI) said today the military occupation of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan violated the principle of independence and impeded the process of detente.

A document adopted by a joint session of the PCI Central Committee and supervisory committee said the party opposes outside interference and adheres to a policy of self-reliance. The document was prepared for the party's 16th national congress to be held next March.

RENMIN RIBAO ON WESTERN EUROPE ECONOMIC 'CRISIS'

HK010605 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Ren Zhengde [0117 2973 1795]: "The Serious Impact of the Economic Crisis in Western Europe"]

[Text] The economic crisis in various West European countries which began at the beginning of the 1980's is still lingering, industrial production is declining, financial and monetary circles are turbulent, the deficit is hastily rising and unemployment is sharply increasing. The governments of various West European countries are perplexed by all these difficulties. Western press cry in alarm, "The economic panic of the 1930's is coming again." Compared with the economic crisis in the mid-1970's, the present economic crisis -- in addition to the sustained economic stagnation" -- has some new characteristics.

First, the crisis has lasted for quite a long time, since early 1980 West European countries successively have encountered economic recession, but "recovery" as repeatedly estimated by some economists has not appeared so far and the economy is still very weak and bogged down in a deep slump. In 1981, industrial production in Western Europe declined by 2 percent, with a decrease of 0.5 percent in the GNP. The industrial production index of the 10 EEC countries decreased by 2.5 percent in June, July and August this year, compared with that of the corresponding period last year. The total production growth rate of the seven EFTA countries is almost nil this year. West European countries have experienced an economic recession for almost 3 years and such a long-drawn-out recession has been rare since the war.

Second, it is also rare that almost all West European countries are engulfed in the crisis. Previously, crises appeared only in several countries and the economy in other countries was fairly good. It was, therefore, possible for countries which suffered from a crisis to shift the crisis to other countries and still have room to make changes at the international level. However, with rapid development in production and the internationalization of capital, economic relations between West European countries are becoming closer and closer. All countries, without exception, are influenced by the crisis. The tumultuous waves of the present economic crisis have swept over all of Western Europe and even over the entire Western world. Even Switzerland, previously known as "a haven of peace" cannot escape by sheer luck.

Third, a large number of enterprises have closed down and the unemployment has reached a new high after the war. Enterprises in West European countries have gone bankrupt successively with a number surpassing that of the crisis in the 1970's, and reaching even a new high in West Germany and other countries since the war. As a result of the economic recession and enterprises going bankrupt, the number of unemployed persons had doubled and quadrupled. The number of unemployed people in the 10 EEC countries reached a high of 10.9 million in August and increased by 300,000 in September. The EEC countries have an unemployment rate of 10.1 percent, a figure double that of the economic crisis of 1975.

The present crisis has already seriously influenced the situation in the Western Europe.

Struck by the economic crisis, the political situation in West European countries is becoming more and more unstable. Economic recession necessarily leads to hardships. Various political factions are unable to halt the crisis; instead, they shift responsibility onto others and fight one another. As a result, various basic social contradictions are intensifying and governments of West European countries are engulfed in the crisis. Over the past year or so, governments in 13 countries have fallen from power; in Spain, Italy and Denmark, governments have changed twice. Not long ago, the Italian Government was engulfed in a crisis and the Pertini government was forced to resign.

Appalling unemployment and tightening policies -- such as the reduction of welfare expenditures and restrictions on and freezing of workers' wages, adopted by various governments to get rid of the economic recession -- have aroused strong opposition from the broad working masses. Large-scale strikes and demonstrations have been held in some countries. But workers in other countries have done their utmost to contain the strike movement out of fear of losing their jobs. They have created another kind of social trouble by taking part in various antigovernment pacifist movements or organizations to give vent to their grievances against the authorities. Social turbulence is sweeping over all of Western Europe.

Western countries suffering from a crisis are all doing their utmost to shift the difficulties to other countries in order to protect the economy in their own countries, thus intensifying the trade war between various countries and enlarging the rifts within the alliance. Trade protectionism is now prevailing in all Western countries, which are shifting crises to each other. Western Europe, the United States and Japan first engaged in the interest rates war, the steel and iron war and the automobile war, then were locked in a fierce struggle over the issue of the natural gas pipeline project. Although a compromise was reached not long ago by both sides on the trade of iron and steel and the natural gas pipeline project issue, it only helped to ease strained relations temporarily and the contradictions have not yet been resolved. Now a fight has already begun between Europe and the United States on agricultural products.

In such circumstances, Western Europe is experiencing stagnation or even retrogression in achieving economic integration. According to relevant stipulations, tariffs on industrial and agricultural products have been abolished for quite a long time within the EEC. But due to the sustained economic recession all member countries, in order to protect the market in their own countries, have rebuilt non-tariff barriers -- thus causing frequent trade wars within the EEC. Following the establishment of the European monetary system in 1979, the EEC scheduled establishment of the European monetary funds in March 1981 as an advance to the second phase. However, due to the economic predicament and numerous contradictions in these countries, the schedule has been postponed indefinitely. All West European countries are now doing their utmost to deal with the economic crisis and it is impossible for them to give consideration to economic integration.

In seeking a way out, the developed West European countries and the United States are shifting the crisis to the Third World countries. As a result, foreign trade in the Third World countries is deteriorating, deficits are arising and debts are increasing. All this has aroused strong opposition from the Third World countries and undermined relations between the Western countries and the Third World countries. West European countries and the United States once shared different views on the North-South dialogue and the issue of the Third World countries.

Previously, some countries were eager to develop economic connections with the Third World; but now they are obsessed with difficulties themselves, hence force down prices of raw materials of the Third World countries, build tariff barriers and only pay lip service to increasing economic aid.

It is impossible for the economy in West European countries to recover this year and it is also difficult to estimate whether there will be a recovery next year. Anyhow, the serious impact of the economic crisis will be profound and lasting.

EUROGROUP CONTRIBUTION TO NATO DETAILED

OW300555 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 29 (XINHUA) -- NATO's European countries "reaffirmed their determination to help strengthen the alliance by making the European contribution as strong and cohesive as possible", said the Eurogroup in a communique at the end of its one-day winter conference here today.

The communique said that the Eurogroup countries participating in NATO's integrated military structure constitute a substantial and significant contribution to the alliance's military power. Their active armed forces total some 2.5 million men and they provide approximately 75 percent of NATO's readily available ground forces in Europe, 75 percent of the tanks, 65 percent of the air force and 60 percent of the warships. Eurogroup countries plan to introduce a wide range of new equipment into their armed forces in 1983.

John Nott, British secretary of state for defense and chairman of the conference, expressed the "great concern" of the Eurogroup over a bill of amendment in the U.S. Congress on withdrawing U.S. troops from Europe. But, he said, "There was also confidence that the bill would not go through." He hoped that the U.S. Administration would persuade the Congress successfully. The ministers endorsed additional measures to give wider publicity, particularly in the U.S., to the European defense effort, Nott noted.

Another major item on the agenda of the conference was transatlantic cooperation in military procurement. The ministers stressed that it is important to achieve a reasonable balance in the two-way flow of defense material across the Atlantic. They expressed concern over legislation now being considered in the U.S. Congress with respect to the 1983 defense appropriations bill, and urged the U.S. Administration to continue its efforts for overcoming obstacles to genuine cooperation.

The Italian defense minister, who is the current chairman of Eurogroup for 1982, was absent due to the formation of a new government in Italy. At the invitation of the meeting, the Norwegian defense minister agreed to take over the ministerial chair of Eurogroup from January 1983. The ministers agreed to meet again in the spring of 1983.

WAN LI MEETS BELGIUM'S MAYENCE-GOOSSENS 27 NOV

OW271421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Mme Jacqueline Mayence-Goossens, secretary of state for development and cooperation of Belgium, and her party.

Wan Li thanked the Belgian Government for helping train Chinese harbor administrative personnel. He said it is China's consistent policy to develop trade and cooperation in scientific, technological and other fields with Belgium and other E.E.C. countries. He expressed the hope that China and Belgium would increase exchanges of experience in transport and communications.

Mme Mayence-Goossens said she hoped that Sino-Belgian cooperation will develop at a faster pace.

Also present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang and Belgian Ambassador to China Roger Denorme.

The guests arrived November 24 at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications. They have discussed ways of expanding economic cooperation between the two countries with leading officials of Chinese economic departments.

BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS OUTLINES POLICY TOWARD USSR

OW251246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Belgium would remain firmly committed to the collective efforts of the Atlantic alliance to preserve equilibrium of forces and unity of the allies, and to conduct dialogue with the Soviet Union with confidence and dynamism for the sake of world security and limitation of armaments.

This was declared by Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of external relations, at the parliament today.

He pointed out that Soviet behavior in the past few years was not in harmony with the principles of the Helsinki final documents. He considered it necessary to spell out this position of the Belgian Government at the time of change of Soviet leadership.

On Afghanistan, he stressed that restoration of a really independent, neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan is the only solution to the Afghan problem. This position is shared by the great majority of the U.N. member states, especially China and the Moslem world, he added.

Turning to the situation in the Middle East, Tindemans said that the future of the Palestinian people remains the center of any solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict. Without an equitable settlement of the problem, there could be no peace in the region. Israel must put an end to its policy of colonization in its occupied territories, he said.

DENG XIAOPING CALLS FOR MOBILIZING SCIENTISTS

OW301640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the C.P.C. Central Committee, has called for mobilization of scientists and technologists to tackle China's major development problems.

He said that the preliminary work should be started for major key development projects, which, in accordance with the 12th party congress, involve energy, transport and other branches of the national economy.

"It is not that we do not have talented people, the problem is whether we can better organize them and tap their initiative and use their talents to the full extent," he said.

During a recent conversation with leaders of the State Planning Commission, Deng Xiaoping said that quadrupling gross industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000 depends on future work.

"At least good arrangements must be made for the next three years," he said. "You (planning commission leaders) have proposed starting the survey and designing of some major projects in addition to the projects already planned for construction, and this work must be done conscientiously so that construction work may begin as soon as conditions are ripe."

"We must press on with determination no matter how difficult it might be. If money and materials are not enough, we would rather cut back on projects undertaken by localities, especially those general processing industrial projects, since small projects, whatever their number, would get us nowhere."

He said it is necessary to seize the opportunity and start the large key projects as soon as possible according to a practicable arrangement. "Otherwise, we would leave them to the next century," he said.

The preliminary stage of work for the construction of those projects includes the development of agriculture, he said, which depends on policy and progress of science. "It is important to rely on policy to mobilize the initiative (of the peasants), but there is a limit and it will not go any further at a given period of time. The development and role of science and technology, however, is inexhaustible."

He said that there is great potential to tap in regard to the introduction of good strains of seeds and the application of fertilizer and other farming techniques. "Freshwater fish raising also promises a bright future, at least in Hubei Province, which is dotted with large and small lakes," he said. "If work is done well, the peasants can become better-off very quickly and the urban fish supply problem can be solved as well."

To do the preliminary work well for the construction of major projects, Deng Xiaoping said, it is necessary to mobilize a large number of scientific and technical personnel.

He called for an end to the enforced idleness due to poor organization of work and the phenomena of learning what is not to be applied and doing what one is not proficient in.

He said that a powerful organ is needed that has the authority to command scientific and technical personnel scattered in the national defense and civilian organizations, research institutes and institutions of higher learning.

"The first thing to do in the mapping of the 20-year development program and in implementing the policy toward intellectuals is to do a good job in the management and use of scientific and technological personnel."

"This is the most pressing problem that must be solved as soon as possible," he said.

He said the planning, designing and examination work of the key projects should be entrusted to people who are most capable of the jobs and they should choose personnel so that work can proceed faster. Some items may be relegated to minor projects, with the participation of scientific and technical personnel.

Really capable persons will emerge through practice and they must be boldly promoted and given important jobs, he said. "Only when talented people keep emerging, can we have a bright future."

All talented people (not all intellectuals are talents), if they are really capable, should be given more material benefits, he said. But if one cannot produce any result within a long period of time, he should be transferred to another job and his material benefits should be reduced.

Deng Xiaoping endorsed the practices of advertising for talented people to fill vacancies. He called to work out specific methods for examination and selection of scientific and technical personnel.

38 KEY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROJECTS SELECTED

OW010225 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- China has selected 38 key scientific projects to be tackled in the next three years. This period will coincide with the completion of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981 -- 1985).

According to the State Scientific and Technological Commission, altogether about 100 subjects were listed, involving agriculture, light industry, energy exploitation and saving, machinery and electronics, transport and communications.

The projects involving agriculture include selecting and breeding fine seed strains of rice, wheat, soybeans, corn, cotton, sugarbeets, oil-bearing crops and vegetables.

Listed among the industrial items are research on mass production of large-scale integrated circuits, exploitation and long-distance transportation of coal, construction of large hydropower stations, energy conservation, technology and equipment for spinning, weaving and finishing of chemical fibers and fabrics, technology for comprehensive utilization of petroleum, technology for comprehensive utilization of composite minerals, and technology for dressing low-grade hematite.

Also included as key research projects are control of pollution, prevention and treatment of viral hepatitis and cancer, development of better contraceptives and technology for processing and preservation of food.

The 38 research items were selected jointly by the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Scientific and Technological Commission, on the basis of items proposed by the various ministries.

Research and experimental work on some of the items has already been started and progress has been made in some projects.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Zhao on Economic Situation

OW010228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- China's industrial and agricultural output has grown by an average annual rate of 5.2 percent in 1981 and 1982, the first two years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

This was disclosed by Premier Zhao Ziyang when he reported on the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here yesterday.

The growth rate in 1981 was 4.5 percent and that for 1982 is expected to reach 5.7 percent as against the planned figure of 4 percent, he said.

There has been an all-round development of agriculture in the two years, with the output value growing by an annual rate of 5.3 percent.

China's grain output has risen year after year despite serious droughts and floods, the premier said. It is estimated at 335 million tons this year, increasing by 10 million tons over 1981 and surpassing the record harvest of 1979.

Compared with '80, the 1982 output of cotton is expected to rise by 21.9 percent; oil-bearing crops, up 39 percent; sugar-yielding crops, up 29.2 percent; tea, up 21 percent; and pork, beef and mutton, up 6.8 percent.

He said production of industrial consumer goods has grown rapidly so that there is a more and more plentiful supply of commodities in the market, thus considerably relieving the shortage of consumer goods.

The output value of light industry in 1981 increased by 14.1 percent over 1980, and it is expected to go up by another 5.1 percent in 1982. This means an average annual increase of 9.6 percent for these two years.

The output of yarns, woolen fabrics, knitting wool, sugar, bicycles, sewing machines, T.V. sets and washers this year will increase by a big margin over 1980, the premier went on. The quality of many consumer goods is improved and variety increased.

In heavy industry, he said, production has turned from decrease to increase, thanks to the efforts to increase the production of energy and economize on its use and to change from serving heavy industry itself to serving agriculture and light industry by supplying them with more materials and equipment.

The gross output value of heavy industry this year is expected to be 7 percent more than in 1981, so that the average annual increase for 1981 and 1982 will be 0.9 percent.

Compared with 1981, the 1982 output of coal is expected to rise 4.6 percent; crude oil, 0.5 percent; electricity, 5.1 percent; rolled steel, 1.9 percent; and cement, 8.6 percent.

Zhao Ziyang said that the upward trend in the output of heavy industry after readjustment is an important indicator of the healthy development of China's national economy.

He said the trend of continuous decrease in state revenues over the last three years will end this year with the improvement of China's economic situation and due to the measures taken to increase revenue and economize on expenditure. It is estimated that state revenues will resume their upward trend next year.

Educational, scientific and cultural undertakings have made new progress in the two years, Zhao said. The number of institutions of higher learning increased from 675 in 1980 to 729 in 1982, and the annual enrolment of freshmen from 280,000 to 310,000. More than 6,000 major research results were reported in these two years, and about 1,000 new materials developed. The recent success in the underwater launching of a submarine-based rocket carrier indicates the new advances in China's science and technology, he said.

Zhao Ziyang attributed the continuous improvement of China's economic situation in the past two years to the intensified effort in building a socialist spiritual civilization and to the resolute struggle against serious offences in the economic sphere.

In short, much has been achieved in carrying out the Sixth Five-Year Plan in the past two years, he said. However, many problems left over from the past remain to be solved, and new problems have cropped up in the economy. There are still many shortcomings and difficulties. It is necessary to work diligently to achieve still greater successes in the next three years.

Zhao on Economic Crime

OW010242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang declared that China has by and large checked the once rampant, unscrupulous activities of smuggling thanks to the recent struggle waged against economic crimes.

A number of serious offenders guilty of graft, offering or accepting bribes, speculation and swindling have been dealt heavy blows, he said. All this has helped safeguard China's socialist economic system and the cause of socialist modernization.

In his report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress yesterday, Zhao Ziyang said that thanks to the measures taken by all quarters, there has been a marked improvement in public order.

The rate of criminal offences in the country between January and September this year was 15.7 percent less than in the corresponding 1981 period.

A total of 136,024 criminal cases in the economic sphere were handled in the same period, of which 44,663 cases have been wound up with 26,227 offenders sentenced according to law. Meanwhile, 44,874 offenders surrendered themselves to the judicial departments and made a clean breast of their crimes.

Among these cases, the Chinese premier pointed out, some were major and appalling ones involving huge sums of ill-gotten money.

However, he added, among the more than one hundred thousand criminal cases so far uncovered in the economic field, only a small number involve, in varying degrees, certain senior leading cadres. For instance, some have been taken in by the offenders because of serious bureaucratism, others have not been strict enough with their children who have thus degenerated into criminals, and still others have themselves tainted with unhealthy tendencies to some extent. These cases either have been or are being dealt with in all seriousness.

He said that until now no senior leading cadres in the party or government have been found guilty of serious economic offences. Facts show that the leading cores at the central, provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels are trustworthy.

Zhao Ziyang said the recent struggle against criminal offences in the economic field has been waged on a very large scale and yet it has progressed satisfactorily. There have been no unfavorable social repercussions and no adverse effect on the country's political stability and unity or on the implementation of the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world.

This shows that the party and government have greatly improved their art of leadership and are now doing a much better job, he noted.

Zhao on Capital Construction

OW010339 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said China will strictly control the total volume of investment in fixed assets in 1981-1985 so as to ensure investment for energy, transport and other key projects and for technical transformation of existing enterprises.

In his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress yesterday, Zhao Ziyang said China will allocate 360 billion yuan for launching new projects of capital construction and carrying out technical transformation of existing enterprises. To exercise effective control over and make proper use of this fund will contribute enormously to augmenting China's economic strength, he noted.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, China has suffered several major setbacks in economic construction, all of which, apart from political reasons, could be attributed economically to the blind extension of capital construction. This is indeed a painful lesson for China and China cannot afford to, and must not, make such a mistake again, he said.

Experience gained in China's economic construction over the past 30 years or more has time and again proved that the volume of investment in capital construction must suit the nation's economic strength, Zhao added. This is a basic condition for stabilizing the national economy as a whole.

The premier said in order to exercise strict control over the volume of investment and get greater investment returns, the State Council has made the following regulations:

-- All investments in fixed assets, including those covered by state budget, self-financed or financed by bank loans, must be subjected to overall balancing by the planning departments and incorporated into the state plan.

-- All construction projects must be undertaken in strict compliance with the procedures governing capital construction, including prospecting and designing, feasibility studies and technical and economic confirmation.

-- For all construction projects already decided on, it is imperative to fix the scale of construction, the total amount of investment, the schedule, the investment effectiveness and the conditions for cooperation with other units. At the same time, the system of responsibility must be strictly applied.

Zhao on Technological Progress

OW010836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said the fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) calls for the effort to promote technological progress and make full use of science and technology in economic construction.

Reporting on the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here yesterday, Zhao Ziyang said it is all the more necessary to give full play to the enormous role of science and technology in the endeavor to quadruple China's annual gross value of industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century and proceed to scale even greater heights.

Zhao Ziyang asked the State Science and Technology Commission, Planning Commission and Economic Commission to work out development plans for different trades and regions as well as the national program for the development of science and technology, in conjunction with the other departments concerned and specialists in all branches of science and technology.

He said it is necessary to formulate technological policies that suit China's conditions, and set the technological levels to be reached by the end of this century.

The premier stressed the necessity of tapping the specialized knowledge of scientists and technologists and organizing them to tackle key problems in scientific and technological research on the basis of division of labor and cooperation.

Zhao said the import of advanced technology is an important way of promoting China's technological progress. On the basis of investigation and study and unified planning, it is necessary to further simplify the related procedures and take prompt action to import badly needed production technologies which are not available at home in a short period of time. Moreover, scientific and technical personnel and workers should be organized to assimilate and spread such technologies. China plans to import 3,000 items of advanced technology in the next three years in an effort to reinforce the technical transformation of existing enterprises, he said.

Zhao Ziyang also called for the establishment of technological development centers for different trades and enterprises, and multiform associations combining scientific research, designing and production. Future assessment of enterprise performance, he said, should take as a major criterion the manufacture of new products and the adoption of new technologies for lowering costs and increasing production.

He disclosed that the system will be instituted whereby the state issues licenses for the manufacture of major products, banning the making of substandard ones. He stressed the need to carry out the policy of fixing prices according to the quality of products, enact a patent law, practise the system of rewarding the manufacture of new products and technical innovations, and abolish those rules and regulations that hinder technological progress. It is necessary to encourage the enterprises and workers to promote technological progress and improve management.

Zhao Commends Two Scientists

OW010908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Two middle-aged scientists who scored world-standard achievements were commended as examples for the nation by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report to the current National People's Congress session.

Jiang Zhuying, 43, an associate research fellow at the Optical Precision Machinery Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was known for his breakthroughs in the study of optical transmission functions and the optical aspect of television technology.

Luo Jianfu, 47, an engineer in an electronics corporation under the Ministry of Astronautics, developed China's first graphics generators.

Both died of illness in June this year while working on important research projects.

But what the Chinese premier commended them for was not just their brilliant scientific achievements but, more important, their selflessness and sense of devotion.

Since graduation from college, Premier Zhao said, they devoted themselves to the development of science and technology in China, always placing the interests of the country above everything else and never thinking of their own gains or fame.

Zhao Ziyang called on all communists, youth league members, young patriots and other workers in science, technology and other fields to follow the example of the two outstanding middle-aged scientists.

Premier Zhao also urged all organizations to improve their attitude toward intellectuals, fully trust and take good care of them, so they can contribute all their talent to the cause of building a modern, socialist country.

Long articles describing the achievements of the two scientists appeared in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today and yesterday.

Earlier, the GUANGMING DAILY, a newspaper for intellectuals, and the WORKER'S DAILY, a trade union paper, had carried a series of articles and reportages on the life and work of the two scientists.

Zhao on Economic Restructuring

OW011154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- The restructuring of economic system was a major guarantee for improving economic performance and realizing socialist modernization, Premier Zhao Ziyang said.

It is imperative to accelerate this work energetically and steadily he added.

In his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress yesterday, Zhao Ziyang outlined three things to do for this purpose in the next three years:

- (1) Improve relations between the state and the state-owned enterprises by replacing profit delivery with taxation as a measure to collect revenues from them;
- (2) Give full play to the role of pivotal cities and solve the contradictions between the departments and regions at different levels; and

(3) Reform the commodity circulation system and promote commodity production and exchange.

He said all-round restructuring of the economic systems is expected to unfold step by step during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990).

Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed the principle of ensuring the leading role of planned economy supplemented by regulation through the market. The state must concentrate on overall balancing of the national economy, and strengthen centralized administration of major economic activities that affect the important relations of proportion between the various branches of the economy.

In actual work procedures, he said, it is imperative first of all to keep tabs on the key enterprises and the manufacture and distribution of the major industrial and agricultural products covered by mandatory planning while adopting flexible measures in regard to small enterprises and small commodities subject to market regulation.

As for the enterprises and products belonging to the intermediate category, that is, those covered by guidance planning, the administration method will be worked out step by step in conjunction with the reform of the pricing, tax and credit systems through more experiments at selected points to gain experience, he said.

The premier said substitution of tax payment for delivery of profit by enterprises to the state is the general way to follow. The tax system should be reformed to accelerate the above process, he added.

Zhao Ziyang stressed the need to give scope to the role of all trades and cities in organizing economic activities. National corporations and a few large key enterprises should be put under the direct administration of the appropriate departments, while vast numbers of other enterprises should gradually come under the administration of city authorities, he noted.

Production and circulation of commodities should be organized under unified guidance, with economically more developed cities as centers to bring along the surrounding rural areas, and economic regions centered around cities should be formed gradually.

It is necessary to reform the system of commodity circulation, Zhao Ziyang went on. While state commerce plays a leading role in commodity circulation, attention should be paid to the positive role of collective commerce and the individual traders and pedlars and the role of the manufacturing enterprises in marketing their own products. It is necessary to explore more avenues for circulation, and reduce the intermediate links so as to form a really unified socialist market and facilitate the flow of commodities, he said.

Zhao on Agriculture

OW011232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said the institution of multiform production responsibility system in the rural areas has ensured the peasants of their decisionmaking power in production and management and helped overcome egalitarianism in distribution, thus releasing their enthusiasm in production.

The rural situation has been very good these years, he added.

Reporting on the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) to the National People's Congress yesterday, Premier Zhao said all kinds of responsibility system should be allowed, including "all-round contracting system" for production teams and the system of contracted responsibilities on household or group basis with remuneration linked to output, which is favored by the peasants. Active support should be given them and steps taken to help solve the problems that may arise, he added.

With the growth of commodity production in the rural areas, formation of economic associations is becoming a necessity dictated by the actual situation and popular demands, the premier went on. Such associations, catering to the expansion of commodity production, help improve services preceding and following the production progress, and facilitate cooperation in such specialized and socialized services as popularization of technology, supply and marketing, processing, storage, transport, plant protection and supply of information.

Through the multi-layered, multiform associations, the contracting system and other means, close economic ties can be formed between the economic activities undertaken by peasant households or groups on the one hand and large state-owned socialist industrial enterprises, transport services, commercial establishments, farms and scientific research institutes on the other.

Such economic ties and cooperation will serve to strengthen planned guidance for the peasants and bring their principal economic activities into the orbit of state planning Premier Zhao said.

Zhao Ziyang said China, with a vast population but limited arable land, must pay great attention to grain production. On the other hand, China should not concentrate all labor power on the limited farmland. Instead, it should set eyes on the vast expanse of its territory and make full use of its rich agricultural resources in the hilly and mountainous areas, on the grasslands and the waters. Diversified undertakings should be boldly developed while ensuring a steady growth of grain production and keeping the ecosystem from further deterioration.

The premier also spoke of the application of science and technology in agriculture, and urged the establishment at the earliest possible date of a network of research and popularization of science and technology to serve agriculture.

Government investment in agriculture will be used mainly for projects beyond the peasants' own resources, such as large-scale water conservancy works, the development of key forest areas, trunk highways and telecommunications facilities.

Zhao on Government Reform

OW011236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang announced the reform of Chinese Government institutions will be completed by the spring of 1984.

In his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress yesterday, Zhao Ziyang said that, since the beginning of this year, the reform of the departments under the State Council has in the main been completed, so far as the readjustment of the leading bodies and the organizational setup is concerned.

But there is still a long way to go to reach the final objectives, he said. Unswerving efforts must be made to carry on the reform of government institutions, he added.

At present, the premier pointed out, low efficiency and the bureaucratic style of work still persist to a rather serious extent. All departments under the State Council must establish strict systems of responsibility and resolutely eliminate the bad work style of shirking responsibilities onto others and acting dilatorily, he said.

The premier urged government functionaries to go among the masses, get a deep understanding of the realities, make systematic investigation and study and firmly get rid of the bad habit of making decisions on important matters subjectively without any investigation or study.

He said that the reform of government institutions at the provincial, municipal and autonomous region level and at the prefectural and city level will start this winter and finish in the first half of next year. Reform at the county and grass-roots levels is to be completed between the winter of 1983 and the spring of 1984.

Wang Bingqian on State Budget

OW010635 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian said here today that the implementation of the state budget for 1982 has been satisfactory.

He predicted overfulfilment of both the targets for state revenue and expenditure and a basic balance between the two.

With the steady improvement of the economic situation, he said, the downward trend in revenue has come to a halt and a steady upturn can be expected to start from next year.

The switch from a downturn to an upturn in revenue marks a turning point. It shows that the country's financial situation has begun to improve tangibly and that the work of economic readjustment is entering a new and more deep-going stage, he noted.

The minister said this in a report on the implementation of the state budget for 1982 and the draft state budget for 1983 to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here this morning.

Deng Yingchao, executive chairman and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over this morning's session. Members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference were present as observers.

Minister Wang said total state revenue will increase from 108.95 billion in 1981 to 110.69 billion yuan in 1982, which is 100.2 percent of the budgeted figure, thus reversing the trend of decline prevailing in the previous three years.

Total expenditure for 1982, he said, will be 113.69 billion yuan, or 100.2 percent of the budgeted figure. The financial deficit can be kept within the three billion figure specified in the budget, he noted.

The implementation of the 1982 state budget shows that China has succeeded in striking a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure this year as in 1981, he said.

While the basic balance of last year was attained mainly through drastic retrenchment in expenditure, he noted, this year's balance has been achieved despite increases in expenditure. The fulfillment of this year's state budget marks a new victory in the endeavor for a fundamental turn for the better in China's financial and economic situation, he added.

Although the present economic situation is excellent and augurs well for China, he said, the growth of revenues still cannot keep pace with the needs of economic and social development. It is imperative to work doubly hard to keep a constant balance between revenue and expenditure and further improve the state financial situation.

The finance minister defined the main guidelines for planning state revenues and expenditures for 1983 as:

Continue to implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the economy, promote production, improve economic results, tap new financial resources and increase revenues;

Concentrate adequate financial resources to ensure the construction of key projects in energy, transport and other fields;

Develop culture, education, science, public health service and continue to improve the people's living standards; and

Continue to maintain a basic balance between revenue and expenditure through constant improvement of work.

He said the draft state budget for 1983 sets total revenue at 123.2 billion yuan and total expenditure at 126.2 billion yuan, with a deficit of 3 billion yuan. Efforts must be made to reduce this deficit in the course of implementing the budget, he noted.

The total budgetary revenue for 1983 is 11.3 percent above the estimated revenue for 1982. After deducting those items of which no comparison can be made between the two budgets, the 1983 revenue shows an increase of 5.8 percent.

The rate of increase in total revenue set for the 1983 budget, he said, surpasses that of the gross industrial and agricultural output value and it is to be realized mainly through developing production and improving economic results.

The minister pointed out that the present situation in the whole country is excellent and there are many favorable conditions. Moreover, he (?said), the State Council has adopted many important measures to solve the problems in the economic field. It is entirely possible to fulfil this budget, he noted.

Yang Dezhi on Armed Forces

OW301327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1714 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- The stipulations in the draft of the revised PRC constitution concerning the armed forces' nature, functions and tasks in the nation reflect the state's tremendous trust in the armed forces. This was the unanimous view expressed by the 400 or so PLA representatives attending the 5th NPC session during group discussions. These military representatives indicated that they would resort to actual deeds to accomplish the glorious historical tasks stipulated in the new constitution which will be adopted soon.

Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the PLA and head of the PLA delegation to the NPC session, said: The stipulation in the new PRC constitution concerning the establishment of a Central Military Commission of the state is very important. Before the founding of New China, the PLA's task was to struggle under the party's leadership to seize political power. Since the founding of New China, the PLA's task has been to struggle to defend and consolidate political power. At this time the armed forces have become an important part of the state apparatus. For this reason, the armed forces belong to the state and are the state's armed forces. Of course, this does not contradict with the party's leadership over the armed forces because it is the party that exercises leadership over the state's affairs in various sectors. The draft of the revised constitution now stipulates that the state will set up a Central Military Commission which will be taken charge of by a chairman and which will hold itself responsible to the NPC and its Standing Committee. This has clearly defined the role of the armed forces' leading organ in the state and this will facilitate the party's and the state's unified leadership over the armed forces. We must, under the leadership of the Central Military Commission, intensify building our PLA into a more revolutionary, modernized and regular armed forces and improve their self-defense capabilities under modern conditions so that they will not only become a great steel wall defending our socialist motherland, but also important forces in building a socialist material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization.

Meng Xiangcheng, chief of staff of a certain base under the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission who took part in a submarine-based carrier rocket launching test from under water, said: The draft of the revised constitution has clearly stipulated that "the state will strengthen the building of its revolutionary, modern and regular armed forces in order to strengthen its defense." This is a great encouragement to us. To carry out the tasks the constitution has entrusted to the armed forces to consolidate the national defense, resist aggression, defend the motherland and defend the people's peaceful labor, we must strive to upgrade our country's science and technology for defense and continue to equip our armed forces with modern weapons.

Yang Wenting, NPC deputy and chief of staff of the Second Artillery Corps, said: The constitution's stipulations that the PRC's armed forces belong to the people and the state and that the armed forces' leading organ be incorporated into the state's leading organ reflect the armed forces' wishes and are favorable for military-government and military-people unity and for the modernization of defense. The Second Artillery Corps is a new, highly technical arm with complex weaponry. To accomplish the glorious but arduous tasks entrusted to it by the constitution, it must 1) continue to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. Its cadres and fighters must have the spirit of sacrificing their personal interests for the interests of the state and the people; 2) it must dare to do practical work and explore a new way for building the Second Artillery Corps; 3) it must diligently study science and technology, intensify technical training, enhance its professional competence and political consciousness and upgrade its tactical and technical levels.

Li Ziquan, NPC deputy and deputy political commissar of a regiment under the Guangzhou PLA units, said: The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that the state's future fundamental task is to concentrate its strength on socialist modernization. This calls for the need to strengthen the armed forces in order to counter possible foreign aggression and defend the people's peaceful labor, which is a sacred responsibility the state has entrusted to the armed forces. We will never disappoint the state for trusting us and we must do a good job in safeguarding our motherland. Of course, every armyman is also a citizen. We must regard the constitution as the guiding principle for all of our acts and be avid propagators, exemplary followers and brave defenders of the constitution.

Jiangxi's Bai Dongcai Comments

OW291131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA) -- "The new constitution to be adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC will certainly serve as an extremely important political guarantee for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in China," said Bai Dongcai, Fifth NPC deputy and first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, in an interview with a XINHUA reporter.

Bai Dongcai said that we should fully appraise the significance of holding the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and adopting a new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the wake of the 12th CPC National Congress. He said, now we can see the important functions of the new constitution to be adopted soon:

-- It provides a new guarantee for implementing the tasks put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

-- It will bring to a new stage the work of perfecting socialist democracy and the legal system in China. China is a big country with 1 billion people. Without sufficient democracy it is impossible to extensively arouse the masses' enthusiasm. Without the legal system, all human and natural laws would be defied and it would be impossible to consolidate the achievements already attained, to say nothing of creating new situations. Therefore, we will adopt a new constitution that is characteristically Chinese, that can meet the needs of socialist modernization in the new historical period and that will remain stable for a long period. This signifies a new stage in the development of socialist democracy and the legal system in China.

-- It will provide a new outlook for the work of building political power in China -- the people's democratic dictatorship. The draft of the revised constitution contains many new and important regulations about state organs, such as strengthening the system of people's congresses, restoring the posts of state chairman and vice chairman, establishing the Central Military Council and changing the system of integrating government administration with economic management in rural people's communes. The implementation of these new regulations will definitely help to consolidate the political power in China, thereby effectively promoting the development of a socialist economy so that the whole people can better exercise state powers.

Sichuan's Tan Qilong Comments

HK010408 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, NPC deputy and Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong said at an NPC session panel meeting on the draft of the revised constitution: Every party member must observe the constitution in a model way, beginning with himself and his own family.

Comrade Tan Qilong said: Compared with previous constitutions, the draft of this revised constitution is the best and the most complete. I believe that the new party constitution about to be adopted will certainly further mobilize the initiative and creativity of the people of all nationalities and provide a reliable guarantee for bringing about a long period of tranquillity in the country and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Tan Qilong said: Formulating this constitution is the desire of the masses. The masses are most afraid of turmoil and policy changes. We have now summed up the positive and negative experiences and applied the form of law to make specific provisions regarding the economic system based on the four basic principles and socialist public ownership, which permits the coexistence of various economic components, and the citizens' rights and obligations.

The people's hearts are thus at ease. Hence, the new constitution we are about to adopt is the fundamental law of the land for ensuring a long period of tranquillity.

However, adopting and promulgating the constitution is by no means equivalent to bringing about a long period of tranquillity. We must also seriously implement it. The party committees at all levels and the party members must first take the lead in this respect. They must start with themselves, with their own families, with the leaders at all levels, with the 3,000 people's deputies, and with the party members among them. Our lesson from the past is that we ourselves did not do well in implementing the constitutions we formulated ourselves. This is a painful lesson of history. We now have the conditions for implementing the constitution well. One condition is that the party Central Committee has summed up the positive and negative experiences of history and absorbed the lessons. It profoundly realizes that the authority of the constitution is related to political stability and the destiny of the state. Another is that the Central Committee has instituted democratic centralism and upheld collective leadership. So long as everyone from top to bottom keeps the law, we will have the guarantee for implementing the constitution, and a new situation of long tranquillity and prosperity will emerge in our state, and we will also be able to attain the vast goal set by the 12th party congress.

Xizang's Yin Fatang Comments

HK010337 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, NPC deputy and Xizang Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang said at a panel discussion meeting at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC: The draft of the revised constitution, which reflects the common will and fundamental interests of the 1 billion people, fully embodies the party's nationality policies and the state's concern for the minority-nationality autonomous areas. The promulgation and implementation of the draft of the revised constitution is bound to stimulate more rapid prosperity in Xizang.

He said: Apart from [words indistinct] the draft of the revised constitution sets out the issues of nationalities and nationalities work. It also treats preserving nationality unity as an obligation of the citizenry. The draft of the revised constitution is the general program for ruling the land well and uniting the people of all nationalities to build modernization.

Yin Fatang cited the current political, economic and cultural situation in Xizang to show that the draft's stipulations on the nationality issue accord with the situation in minority-nationality regions. Some of the issues have already been handled in Xizang in accordance with the spirit of the draft. He said: In Xizang, new nationality relations of equality, solidarity and mutual assistance have now replaced the old relations of nationality oppression, **separation** and discrimination. Tibetans or comrades of other minority nationalities are now the principal responsible persons of people's congress standing committees and governments at and above county level. All the grassroots cadres are Tibetans or other minority nationalities. Xizang can also practice autonomy rights in light of local political, economic and cultural features. When certain state laws are not suitable for Xizang, Xizang can adapt them to its own circumstances. On certain issues on which the state has not promulgated laws, Xizang can formulate its own local laws in light of local conditions and institute them after gaining approval from higher authority.

Yin Fatang said: Economically, the central authorities and fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have given great support to Xizang for many years. In this respect, he stressed the series of special policies for enlivening the economy in Xizang. For instance, the proportion of private plots and privately-owned livestock is rather great. In some places the number of privately-owned livestock is 30 to 40 percent of the number owned by the collective.

The peasants and herdsmen have gained tangible benefit as a result of the state's waiving tax and procurement quotas for several years in succession, and raising the purchasing prices of a number of agriculture, animal and sideline products. For instance, as a result of readjustment the purchasing price of Chinese caterpillar fungus in Biru County or Naqu Prefecture, nearly 20,000 people in the county have each gained several tens of yuan in income.

Yin Fatang said: After this session adopts the new constitution, the people of the whole country will have a common charter, and there will be still more of a basis and guideline for us in carrying out the nationality policies. He believed that the new constitution would stimulate economic and cultural construction in Xizang and create a new situation there.

Taiwan Delegate Comments

HK010134 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 1 Dec 82 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] The establishment of a special administrative region upon reunification of Taiwan with the mainland of China, as stipulated in the draft revised constitution, reflects the desire of the Taiwan people and accords with the interests of the nation as a whole, said Cai Zimin, deputy head of the Taiwan Province delegation attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress (NPC) now under way in Beijing.

In an exclusive interview, Cai, 62, told CHINA DAILY that the provision represents a good way to end as early as possible the long-term separation of Taiwan from the mainland and a fundamental way out for the authorities of the island.

"This gives full consideration to the present conditions in Taiwan and shows high flexibility as regards specific policies and measures," he said.

Cai, a native of Zhonghua County of Taiwan Province, is now cultural counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, Japan.

The provision for setting up special administrative region when necessary means, according to the statement made last year by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of NPC, among other things, that the present social and economic systems in Taiwan, its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries will remain unchanged.

"This will ensure the Taiwan people a high degree of administration and thus safeguard full exercise of their democratic rights, for which they have fought for decades," Cai said.

In addition, he said, establishment of special administrative region would be highly conducive to prosperity of both the island and the mainland.

"At present," he said, "Taiwan is deeply influenced by the recession in the world economy and finds it difficult to develop further its own economy, which is founded on a lopsided basis. The setting up of a special administrative region would provide Taiwan with a vast and stable market and the island might become more prosperous through trade with other provinces on the mainland."

The draft revised constitution has incorporated suggestions put forward by people of all nationalities, including the Taiwan compatriots living abroad, Cai said.

CENTRAL ORGANS DISCUSS EDUCATING CPC MEMBERS

HK010657 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed Report: "CPC Central Committee Organization and Propaganda Departments Hold Joint Meeting on Education Among Party Members in Jinan 14 - 24 November"]

[Text] Entrusted by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the CPC Central Committee jointly held a work conference on education among party members in Jinan from 14-25 November. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress, the conference stressed that at present and in a few years to come, we should strengthen the work of education among party members centering on teaching the new party constitution and called on all the party members to conscientiously study and resolutely implement the new party constitution, strive to become qualified party members that satisfy the requirements of the new party constitution and play exemplary roles in the construction of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of and director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee and Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the conference and gave important speeches.

The comrades who participated in the conference conscientiously studied the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the speeches of the central leading comrades, discussed and analyzed, in light of practical conditions, the present state of affairs in the ranks of our party members and the significance in strengthening the education work among party members, summed up and exchanged experiences in education work among party members in various areas in the past few years, and focused on studying the question of how we are to strengthen education among party members in order to make them mentally prepared for party consolidation that will be carried out in the latter half of next year.

The conference pointed out that our party is a pioneer force of the working class that is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At present, it has more than 39 million members and has assembled all the fine elements of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people. In spite of the serious damage caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution," the ranks of our party remain generally pure and powerful. After years of restoration and reorganization, the situation related to our party has greatly improved, the party's fine tradition and work style is being developed, its ties with the masses are being strengthened and its prestige is being increased day by day. However, because we have not completely eliminated the remnant evil influence of the 10 years of civil disorder and because, under the new situation, the various kinds of ideology of the exploiting class at home and abroad have exerted a corrosive influence on our party, problems of ideological, work style and organizational impurity have indeed cropped up in our party. It is urgently necessary for us to strengthen education and overhaul our party.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels have paid attention to the education work among party members. In 1980, 32.09 million party members received rotational training centering on studying the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the "Guiding Principles" and the draft of the revised constitution. In 1981, 31.07 million party members received rotational training centering on studying the "Resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the past more than 2 years, we have carried out widespread training of party members throughout our party. This large-scale and great number in attendance has seldom been seen for many years.

In quite a few areas, a system of routine party education lessons has been established and the regular activities system of party organization has been perfected. More than 2,000 party schools have been restored or established and 33 educational journals for party members have been established in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Through diverse forms of education, we have raised the awareness and consciousness of our party members and brought order out of chaos in political, ideological, organizational and other spheres. This has played a very satisfactory role in ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th CPC Central Committee and in developing all undertakings of the state. Moreover, it has also created conditions for further strengthening future party building.

The conference emphatically pointed out that the new party constitution is the best of all the party constitutions that we have ever adopted since the founding of the CPC, that the work of education among party members should center on teaching the new party constitution and make all the party members systematically study it, especially the part related to the qualifications and duties of a party member, the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and the spirit of not grudging when giving all one has in serving the people, that all party members should strive to correct unhealthy trends and strengthen the ties between the party and the masses and that they should foster a communist world outlook, heighten their firm confidence in communism and consciously practice communism. We should make education in communist ideology permeate all processes of education work.

The conference stressed that in the process of studying the new party constitution we should combine theory with practice, develop criticism and self-criticism, confirm our achievements, overcome our shortcomings and correct our mistakes. This should be carried out in a gentle and mild way by paying attention to methods, as well as being carried out in a serious and careful manner in order to adhere to principles. Thus we will be able to rectify our work style and correct our mistakes while studying and will be able to prevent the formalism and malpractice of making a show of study. Our party member leading cadres should set examples and take the lead in receiving education and making self-criticisms and they should resolutely correct the erroneous viewpoints that education among party members is only limited to common party members and leading cadres can be excluded from those who should receive it. In carrying out education among party members, we can adopt diverse forms and methods. We should combine giving full-time rotational training courses with carrying out day-to-day education and gradually make education among party members regular and systematic.

The conference is of the opinion that strengthening education among party members is an important task and that party committees should take charge and all the party members should take part in fulfilling this task. The party committees at all levels must act in accordance with the stipulations of the new party constitution, carry out division of labor between party and government organizations, strengthen building their organizations and strive to put an end to the previous malpractice of neglecting education among party members and of party organizations failing to take care of their members. The organization and propaganda departments of our party committees should each be responsible for their duties of office, carry out division of labor between themselves and give good proposals to the party committees in order to be good advisers and assistants to the party committees.

Liao Jingdan, an adviser to the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Wang Zhaohua, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the conference and gave speeches. Bai Ru and Su Yiran, principal responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, also attended the conference.

Also attending the conference were the secretaries of all the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CPC committees who are in charge of party and mass affairs, the responsible persons of the organization and propaganda departments of these committees, the chief editors of the journals of education among party members in all areas and the relevant responsible comrades of the central organs of the party and state and those of the PLA General Political Department, totaling more than 250 people.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI URGES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK160744 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Ma Wenrui [7456 2429 3843]: "Strive To Achieve a Basic Improvement in Party Style"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has attached great importance to the problem concerning party work style, regarding it as a matter of life and death for a ruling party. The 12th CPC Congress has also laid down the goal of bringing about a basic change for the better in party work style as one of the great tasks for the next 5 years in creating a new situation. All these moves have fully shown that the problem of party work style is an extremely important matter. Properly solving this problem conforms to the common will of the whole party and the people; it is a lofty historical mission and an urgent task entrusted by our era to the party. "Without the Communist Party There Would Be No New China." When sung by our people more than 30 years ago, this was a song of praise to our party's achievement in leading the people throughout the country to overthrow the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism in old China. Today, it represents the people's sincere faith in our party's leadership in accomplishing the great cause of building our country into a modernized socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. We should, with full confidence and in accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee, make unremitting efforts to realize the basic change for the better in party style and build our party into a strong core leading socialist modernization.

In the last few years, in unswervingly carrying out the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our province have come to a deep understanding of the great importance of correcting party work style. Only by upholding a healthy party work style can our party members politically keep in line with the party's Central Committee, unswervingly carry out the party's guiding principles and policies, act in a down-to-earth manner according to the will of the broad masses of the people and promote smooth development in all fields. If our party style degenerates, our party members will not be able to keep in line with the party's Central Committee politically and will be half-hearted about or even go against the party's cause. They will only partially carry out the party's principles and policies, or even overtly agree with but covertly oppose them. In their actual work, they will seek personal gains by making use of their power, violate the law and discipline and infringe upon the people's interests, destroying the party's reputation.

We cannot just depend on one single department or the leading organs at a single level but must mobilize the whole party to engage in the drive to correct party work style. First of all, we must begin from the provincial CPC committee and party committees of all prefectures, municipalities and counties. The leading organs at all levels must take the lead in correcting party work style. Every superior level must take care of its immediately subordinate level and, in particular, the number one responsible persons of the party committees at all levels must set themselves up as examples in correcting party work style, and personally engage in examination so as to produce marked effects.

Since 1979, every year we have transferred more than 1,000 cadres from provincial, prefectural and county organs to form working teams. With leading comrades as their heads, these working teams have been sent all over the province to promote the drive to correct party style and help with the central task. For example, last year our working teams disclosed a total of 1156 cases of breaches of party discipline, of which 166 were handled directly by the teams themselves. The provincial CPC committee even directly intervened in, supervised, and dealt with those typical cases of breaches of discipline which had widespread influence and constituted a serious hindrance. For example, to deal with the case of the Chenghe mining bureau which violated the policy on recruiting workers, the provincial CPC committee sent a working team to conduct a thorough investigation and carry out meticulous ideological work; it then dismissed a total of more than 140 workers, including relatives of certain leading cadres, who got their jobs "through the back door," and dealt seriously with all those who had committed grave mistakes in this case. When the conclusion of this case was published, it immediately caused a shock both inside and outside the party. Our cadres and the masses asserted: "Such methods of correcting party style will never fail."

Going no further than general discussion, applying our energies solely to organizing meetings, and concentrating on trivial matters are not enough to correct party work style. We must also try hard to carry out investigations, select typical problems of universal significance, and then push ahead the drive to redress party work style step by step, in a down-to-earth manner and in a planned way. In the light of the CPC Central Committee's work plan and the actual situation in Shaanxi Province, we have promoted the drive of correcting party work every year, concentrating our efforts on certain aspects. In 1979, because of the incompleteness of previous examinations, we removed all obstacles, vigorously carried out a supplementary exposure, criticism and examination drive to redress party work style, went a step further in breaking down the bourgeois factionalist system, removed a number of elements belonging to the "three types of people" who had managed to sneak into leading bodies at different levels, investigated and processed more than 2,000 major political cases occurring during the 10 years of turmoil, redressed 190,000 unjust, false and wrong verdicts, and thus reduced the discontent of the broad masses of cadres and people, strengthened unity and brought about a new situation in all aspects of our work. In 1980, in order to implement the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" laid down by the CPC Central Committee, we took the lead in encouraging the leading bodies of party committees at various levels to hold democratic life meetings and conscientiously carried out "small scale rectification" in accordance with the "Guiding Principles" and, at the same time, stipulated certain regulations, thus further improving party style. Since last year, we have discovered quite a few malpractices in "recruitments" (the recruitment of workers, students and cadres), the "procedure of changing status" (the procedures of changing one's status from rural to urban resident, from rural youth to school graduate transferred to the countryside, and from casual worker to official employee), and the problem of "housing" (occupying excessive areas of housing owned by the state and illegally building private houses). After conscientious deliberation, we have made up our minds to carry out examination and correction starting this year, while resolutely dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field. At present the number of cadres proved to be involved in these issues totals more than 4,400, accounting for 1.2 percent of the total number of cadres; of these, 660 are cadres at and above the county level, accounting for 8 percent of the cadres at these levels. Some cadres have practiced fraud in "recruitment" and the "procedure of changing status" by such means as taking others' places by assuming their names, asking privileges from one another, and so on. In distributing houses and building private houses, they have encroached on the interests of the masses, practiced jobbery, illegally occupied land, embezzled public funds and misused the collective's labor force, thus seriously harming the party's prestige and encouraging unhealthy practices in society.

The masses are very discontented with this situation. We have already dealt seriously with all these problems.

In correcting party style, we should not just treat the symptoms without treating the disease. Instead, we should tackle the key problem by strengthening ideological cultivation, enhancing education in party spirit, and setting up and consolidating the philosophy of wholeheartedly serving the people. For this reason, our provincial CPC committee drafted and published in 1980 the following three articles: "Oppose Individualism," "Adhere to Party Spirit and Eliminate Factionalism" and "A Communist Must Be Honest." In these articles we analyzed some major problems existing in the thinking and work style of our party members and cadres, and proposed corrective measures. We printed and distributed these articles as teaching materials in party lectures to the party organizations at all levels. Later, using the "Guiding Principles" and "The Resolution of Certain Problems in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" respectively as the basic content, and in the forms of giving lectures to party and cadre schools, organizing rotational training classes and study classes, launching mass discussions on "how to become a qualified Communist Party member," and so on, we carried out an extensive drive for education in party style and party discipline and the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session among the 1.24 million party members throughout the province. This year, by carrying out the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign and that of building spiritual civilization, we have promoted education in communist ideology and morality and the thinking of wholeheartedly serving the people, tried to enhance the ideological and political consciousness of the vast number of party members and cadres, and thus facilitated the improvement of party style and increased the combating force of the party.

What we have achieved in correcting party style is still far from the requirements laid down by the party in its new constitution. However, these actual achievements have shown that all pessimistic viewpoints and ideas of inertia which cast doubt on the possibility of achieving a basic change in party work style are utterly groundless. We are aware that correcting party style is indeed a difficult task, and cannot be completed in one go; that it is much more complicated and difficult to heal the wounds left by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in the fields of ideology, spirit, party style and general social mood than the wounds they inflicted in the economic field. We must make a realistic estimate of this situation. On the other hand, we should also see that we have as our core the strong and united CPC Central Committee, which is highly trusted by the whole party and the people throughout the country; that we have, as our guidance, a complete set of lines, principles and policies which have emerged and been constantly improved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; that we have, as our starting basis, the achievements and experiences we have gained in correcting party style in the last few years; that we have, as our models, those heroes and exemplary roles who have emerged on all fronts; and finally, that we can expect the enthusiastic cooperation of the whole party and the strong support of the broad masses of the people. Therefore, we have confidence in restoring our party's fine traditions and style through implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, redressing the party style and rectifying party organizations step by step and in a planned way, and thus strive for the basic improvement in party style in the next 5 years.

SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS SHOULD SERVE PEASANTS

HK300823 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Undertakings, Ideals, Sentiment"]

[Text] Cherishing feelings of admiration, we recommend this news story to our readers.

After suffering torment for more than 10 years, the first thing Wang Suxiang, a woman stock breeding specialist in her fifties, was to do when she returned to her working post was go to stay in the countryside of Tongwei County, Gansu Province, to gain firsthand experience. She did not ask the people for compensation or consider how to arrange a cozy nest for herself, nor did she take into account her personal honor, disgrace or status. The rural areas of Tongwei County are regarded as the most miserable place in the world. The suffering of the people there deeply grieved her. She thought: "This place needs me. I will stay here." Before she made that decision she could have chosen to stay in a large city and do scientific research or she could have chosen some other place with better conditions. She could even have chosen to retire and lead an easy life in her remaining years. However, this woman comrade, who grew up in an affluent area, came instead to the poorest peasants in Shenjiashan and contributed her scientific and technological knowledge to them, to the people living in the dry areas in Gansu Province. She designed and put into effect a blueprint for eliminating poverty in this mountainous area and bringing prosperity to it. What a lofty sentiment this is! This embodies the spirit of the new generation of intellectuals who have been educated by the party and who are loyal to the party's cause and love the people.

At present, there are still some places in China like the dry mountainous area in central Gansu. Besides their poor natural conditions, these places were not properly transformed in the past. For a long time, there existed a vicious circle that can be described as "the poorer they were, the more their land was subject to reclamation; the more land that was reclaimed, the poorer they became." Peasants in these places could not procure a decent livelihood. The party and the people's government show much solicitude for the people in these places and transfer large quantities of relief grain, funds and materials almost every year to these places and even provide potable water in times of serious drought. However, providing relief is not, after all, a radical measure. The fundamental assistance to the people in these places should be the taking of steps to transform their poor natural conditions in a suitable way and to gradually improve the ecological environment there so as to restore and develop agricultural production. The people in those areas eagerly hope that scientific and technological workers will lead them to struggle against nature.

That is what Wang Suxiang has done. Filled with ardor and sincerity, she brought scientific knowledge to poor Shenjiashan and worked together with peasants there to seek methods for turning vicious circles step by step into benign circles. Now, they have achieved initial results and some useful experiences. By taking the problems that urgently need to be solved in production as her scientific research project, Wang Suxiang links her own ideal and career closely with the desire of the peasant masses. This is the most valuable spirit of our scientific workers and this ideal is the most magnificent and lofty one.

Nowadays, the vast number of peasants are expecting that scientific and technological workers will come among them and solve various problems in production together with them. We hope that more experts in agriculture and animal husbandry and scientific and technological workers who work in mountainous areas will follow the example of Wang Suxiang and go to the forefront of agricultural production in the mountainous areas where difficulties exist, seek ways of developing mountainous areas and create new situations in the development of mountainous areas.

Border Areas Need Experts

HK230629 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen the Building Up of the Ranks of Scientific and Technological Workers in Border Areas"]

[Text] The border and remote areas of our country, including the whole of Nei Monggol, Xizang, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang and parts of Heilongjiang, Jilin, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou and Yunnan constitute 64 percent of our country's territory and are inhabited by 11 percent of our population, and many minority nationalities. These areas possess rich natural resources and great potential for developing production. Their strategic position is very important. A rapid development of the economy, science and culture in these areas is of great significance to the recovery of our country's economy, the consolidation of our national defense and the strengthening of the unity between various nationalities.

The construction of these areas requires all kinds of scientific and technical workers. At present, the ranks of scientific and technical workers in these areas are very weak and we are a long way from being able to tap the great potential of economic construction and fulfill the heavy tasks there. These areas have more than 75 percent of our country's forest and waterpower resources and 60 percent of the total number of domestic animals in our country. They have a great variety of industrial crops and a great part of the mineral deposits of our country. However, the number of scientific and technical workers in these areas constitutes less than 10 percent of the nation's total scientific and technical work force. In Qinghai Province, one of the four largest livestock breeding areas, there is, on the average, only one scientific and technical worker for 200,000 mu of grassland. In Yunnan Province, one of the major forest areas in our country, there is, on average, only one forestry scientific and technical worker for 150,000 mu of forest. This is a widespread phenomenon in all these border and remote areas. In order to create a new situation in economic and cultural construction in these areas, we must vigorously strengthen the building up of the ranks of scientific and technical workers there.

From a long-term point of view, we must vigorously raise economic and cultural levels in in these areas and, on this basis, build up the ranks of scientific and technical workers who are minority and Han nationality residents in these areas. These ranks will gradually come to shoulder the main responsibility for economic and cultural construction in these areas. In order to achieve this aim, all these areas must begin by paying great attention to basic education -- middle and primary school education -- in order to raise the scientific and educational level of the people of all nationalities there. They should select some of these people and train a large number of scientific and technical workers. At the same time, they should train -- in a planned manner -- the existing 80,000 minority nationality scientific and technical workers, focusing on training those related to key fields in order to gradually raise their level of competence. None of these measures, however, can bring about many results in a short time. At the present stage, we must simultaneously stress properly doing work concerning the scientific and technical workers who have been sent from the coastal and inland areas to support the border areas. Since the founding of the PRC, batch after batch of professionally competent scientific and technical workers have responded to the party's call and gone from the coastal and inland areas to the border areas. A fairly large proportion of the hundreds of thousands of all kinds of scientific and technical workers working in the border and remote areas are those who have come from other areas. Together with the minority nationality scientific and technical workers, these workers from the coastal and inland areas constitute the scientific and technical force developing the border and remote areas. Under very difficult conditions, these people have made great contributions to construction in these areas.

However, in the past few years, owing to various reasons, some scientific and technical workers there were unwilling to stay and work in these areas and vied with one another to transfer to the big and medium-sized cities of the coastal and inland areas. This has already had an adverse influence on the development of the economic and cultural causes there. We should gradually formulate, on the basis of investigation and study, a set of policies to attract scientific and technical workers to come and work in these areas and give play to their initiative and professional competence. These policies should also ensure that when these workers become old, they can return to their home areas. Thus we will be able to rely on our policies, attract personnel and stabilize the work force.

As our country's territory is very large and the conditions in various border provinces and regions differ greatly, it is bound to take quite a long time for the central authorities to formulate a set of unified policies. At present, these border and remote provinces and regions should promptly do whatever they can in accordance with the unified principle of the central authorities. For example, in some border and remote provinces and regions scientific and technical workers are not willing to stay because the policies related to intellectuals have not been satisfactorily implemented. The scientific and technical workers there suffer political discrimination. They cannot give play to their initiative in their work and are not properly taken care of. This improper practice of looking down upon science and technology and neglecting scientific and technical workers is very harmful to construction in the border and remote areas and must be immediately overcome. Some of the work of implementing the policies related to intellectuals does not incur any expense. It can be done immediately if the leadership really pays attention to it. Some of this kind of work does not cost much and the key to doing the work well lies in appropriate arrangement. Of course, some of this work does incur considerable expense. Giving relatively favorable treatment to the workers in the border and remote areas requires unified arrangement by the state and localities. This problem will be solved step by step. At present, all localities are perfectly able to formulate relevant policies to solve those problems not requiring any specific funds allocated by the state. These problems include transferring separated husbands and wives to work in the same area, giving leave and providing travel assistance for these workers to visit their families, helping them to return to their hometowns when they retire and giving their children preferential treatment regarding education and employment.

Supporting the border and remote areas is the bounden duty of the coastal and inland provinces and municipalities. These provinces and municipalities should consciously set up long-term support relationships with specific border provinces and regions. They should provide them with different forms of assistance such as employing specialists to hold concurrent posts in border and remote areas, organizing people to give lectures and work for a short time there, offering technical cooperation and helping in personnel training.

As far ago as the initial period after the founding of the PRC, we succeeded in establishing among the broad masses of people, especially the youths, a tradition of regarding supporting the border areas and going to these areas to settle down and help develop them as a glorious deed. Now the modernization cause of border and remote areas is calling even more urgently for all kinds of workers. We must vigorously restore and develop this glorious tradition and enable the scientific and technical work force in our border and remote areas to grow rapidly.

TELEVISION COVERAGE OF CPPCC OPENING REPORTED

HK010251 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 24 November carries a 10-minute filmed report on the 24 November opening of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The film opens with a long shot outside the Great Hall of the People. After a medium shot of several Chinese and foreign reporters there is a long shot of the rostrum where unidentified people are seated. This is followed by a medium shot of Deng Xiaoping walking toward his seat on the rostrum. Deng waves to people in the auditorium. Ulanhu and Liu Lantao are then shown following Deng Xiaoping and walking toward their seats on the rostrum. Another medium shot shows other CPPCC leaders walking or taking their seats in the front row of the rostrum. As Deng's arrival is shown, the announcer in the voice-over says: "Attending the opening ceremony are Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and Ulanhu, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Li Weiha, Xu Deheng, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Bao Erhan, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee."

The camera then zooms in and pans to show all those present on the rostrum and the CPPCC members who are seated in the front rows in the main auditorium of the hall. The first close-up shot is of Deng Xiaoping, who is seated at the center of the front row. Deng says: "Members, the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee is now declared open. [applause] All rise. Play the national anthem." After this, there is a medium shot of Ulanhu and Liu Lantao standing on either side of Deng and NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Hu Juewen is seen in the second row standing behind Deng. A military band is seen and heard playing the national anthem.

This is followed by another close-up shot of Deng, who says: "Now let us come to the various items on the agenda. 1. Discuss the agenda and schedule of this session. The draft agenda of the 5th Session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee was discussed and approved at the 21st session of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee. Because of lack of time, the Standing Committee did not discuss the draft schedule. We now ask the session to discuss it. According to our usual practice, this session and the NPC session are held simultaneously. During this session, all CPPCC National Committee members will attend the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC as observers and listen to a report on the drafting of the revised constitution, a report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and other reports. All discussions in this session will be held in groups. Members, if you have any opinions on the draft agenda and the draft schedule, please express your opinions." This is followed by several long and medium shots of people in the auditorium and on the rostrum putting up their hands. According to the announcer, the show of hands means that the participants in the session unanimously adopted the draft agenda and the draft schedule as well as the namelist of the motions examination committee members.

Another close-up shot shows Deng saying: "Now we come to the third item on the agenda. We now ask Comrade Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the CPPCC Constitution, to explain the draft of the revised CPPCC Constitution." The camera pans to show Liu Lantao while he is reading.

Deng Xiaoping is then shown in a close-up shot saying: "Now we come to the fourth item on the agenda. We now ask Vice Chairman Hu Ziang to report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee." Hu Ziang is then shown reading the report.

After Hu Ziang's report, Deng Xiaoping is shown in a close-up shot saying: "This session is the last session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. Over the past 5 years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the United Front work and the work of the CPPCC have developed greatly. A vigorous situation has appeared. Our United Front has expanded on an unprecedented scale, comprising not only all socialist laborers but also patriots who support socialism and those patriots who support the unification of the motherland. It is the broadest patriotic United Front. It has a brilliant and bright prospect. We must adhere to the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and the principle of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, strengthening cooperation with all democratic parties, nonparty democratic personalities and all other patriotic friends outside the party, and working together to create a new situation in the socialist modernization of our country, in the patriotic United Front and in the work of the CPPCC."

Immediately after Deng's speech, there is a medium shot of many people applauding on the rostrum. The film ends with a long shot of many CPPCC national committee members applauding in the auditorium.

NPC, CPPCC DEPUTIES ATTEND CONCERT 28 NOV

OW291135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0325 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to a report from XINHUA correspondent Tang Xiaoke, wonderful singing echoed in the CPPCC Auditorium in Beijing on the evening of 28 November. It was punctuated by warm applause from the audience. The Shanghai storytelling and ballad troupe gave an excellent performance for the deputies attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, and let the deputies who come from all parts of the country enjoy this artistic performance from south China.

Among the audience were Ni Zhifu, Deng Liqun, Bo Yibo, Rong Yiren, Zhou Weizhi, Hu Lijiao, Zhong Min and other comrades.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, this is the last performance of the Shanghai storytelling and ballad troupe in Beijing. Showing no regard for their own fatigue, they had visited the Beijing No 2 cotton mill, Beijing University, Qinghua University and other units to entertain the workers, teaching staff and students, in addition to their regular performances in the theater. Their performances were warmly praised by the people in the capital, who hope that the Shanghai artists will come to Beijing more often.

The Shanghai storytelling and ballad troupe will leave Beijing for Tianjin tomorrow.

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